UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.28
30 July 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990 and S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990.

During the week ending 21 July 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, S/11185/Add.29, S/11185/Add.32, S/11185/Add.34, S/11185/Add.49, S/11593/Add.7, S/11593/Add.8, S/11593/Add.9, S/11593/Add.10, S/11593/Add.23, S/11593/Add.24, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.50, S/12269/Add.24, S/12269/Add.35, S/12269/Add.36, S/12269/Add.37, S/12269/Add.50, S/12520/Add.23, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.49, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.49, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.49, S/14326/Add.22, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.50, S/15560/Add.24, S/15560/Add.46, S/15560/Add.50, S/16270/Add.17, S/16270/Add.18, S/16270/Add.23, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.23, S/16880/Add.37, S/16880/Add.49, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.23, S/18570/Add.50, S/19420/Add.24, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.49, S/21100/Add.10 and S/21100/Add.23)

By a letter dated 18 July 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21399), the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations transmitted the text of a letter dated 17 July 1990 from his Minister for Foreign Affairs to the President of the Security Council in which the Minister requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation with respect to the military status quo in Varosha.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2930th meeting, held on 19 July 1990, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations. Members of the Council had before them the



best copy available

report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/21393) and also the letter dated 18 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21399).

The President then stated that he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Security Council (S/21400):

"The members of the Council have considered the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/21393). They are unanimous in giving their full support to the Secretary-General's current effort to assist the two communities to reach a just and lasting solution. They agree with his assessment of recent developments, share his concern about the lack of progress, and endorse his plan of action.

"The members of the Security Council reaffirm their resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990 which was accepted by both sides, and reiterate the importance they attach to an early negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem.

"The members of the Council call on the leaders of the two communities to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General on the basis of his plan of action and to arrive, on an urgent basis, at an agreed outline of an overall agreement. In line with resolution 649 (1990), they request the Secretary-General to make suggestions, as necessary, to assist the two communities in arriving at an agreed outline.

"The members of the Council again call on the parties concerned to refrain, especially at this sensitive stage in the process, from any action or statement that could aggravate the situation. They express their concern over any action which contravenes paragraph 5 of resolution 550 (1984) and paragraph 5 of resolution 649 (1990). They call upon both communities to concentrate their efforts on promoting mutual confidence and reconciliation.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to inform the Council by 31 October 1990 about the implementation of his plan of action."

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.29
31 July 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990 and S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990.

During the week ending 28 July 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

---

READEX
FICHE

90-17691 1792b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.30
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990 and S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990.

During the week ending 4 August 1990, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in the Middle East (see S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048, S/8066, S/8215, S/8242, S/8252, S/8269, S/8502, S/8525, S/8534, S/8564, S/8575, S/8584, S/8595, S/8747, S/8753, S/8807, S/8815, S/8828, S/8836, S/8885, S/8896, S/8960, S/9123, S/9135, S/9319, S/9382, S/9395, S/9406, S/9427 and Corr.1, S/9449, S/9452, S/9805, S/9812, S/9930, S/10327, S/10341, S/10554, S/10557, S/10703, S/10721, S/10729, S/10743, S/10770/Add.4, S/10855/Add.15, S/10855/Add.16, S/10855/Add.23, S/10855/Add.24, S/10855/Add.29, S/10855/Add.30, S/10855/Add.33, S/10855/Add.41, S/10855/Add.43, S/10855/Add.44, S/11185/Add.14, S/11185/Add.15, S/11185/Add.16, S/11185/Add.21, S/11185/Add.42/Rev.1, S/11185/Add.47, S/11593/Add.15, S/11593/Add.21, S/11593/Add.29, S/11593/Add.42, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.42, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.21, S/12269/Add.42, S/12269/Add.48, S/12520/Add.10, S/12520/Add.11, S/12520/Add.17, S/12520/Add.21, S/12520/Add.37, S/12520/Add.39, S/12520/Add.42, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.48, S/13033/Add.2, S/13033/Add.16, S/13033/Add.19, S/13033/Add.21, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.34, S/13033/Add.47, S/13033/Add.50, S/13737/Add.15, S/13737/Add.16, S/13737/Add.21, S/13737/Add 24, S/13737/Add.25, S/13737/Add.26, S/13737/Add.33, S/13737/Add.47, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.10, S/14326/Add.11, S/14326/Add.20, S/14326/Add.24, S/14326/Add.28, S/14326/Add.29, S/14326/Add.47, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.8, S/14840/Add.21, S/14840/Add.22, S/14840/Add.23, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.25, S/14840/Add.27, S/14840/Add.30, S/14840/Add.31, S/14840/Add.32, S/14840/Add.33, S/14840/Add.37, S/14840/Add.42,

S/14840/Add.48, S/15560/Add.3, S/15560/Add.21, S/15560/Add.29, S/15560/Add.37, S/15560/Add.42, S/15560/Add.45, S/15560/Add.47, S/15560/Add.48, S/16270/Add.6, S/16270/Add.7, S/16270/Add.8, S/16270/Add.15, S/16270/Add.20, S/16270/Add.21, S/16270/Add.34, S/16270/Add.35, S/16270/Add.40, S/16270/Add.47, S/16880/Add.8, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.10, S/16880/Add.15, S/16880/Add.20, S/16880/Add.21, S/16880/Add.41, S/16880/Add.46, S/17725/Add.2, S/17725/Add.15, S/17725/Add.21, S/17725/Add.28, S/17725/Add.35, S/17725/Add.38, S/17725/Add.43, S/17725/Add.47, S/18570/Add.2, S/18570/Add.21, S/18570/Add.30, S/18570/Add.47, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.3, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.18, S/19420/Add.19, S/19420/Add.22 and Corr.1, S/19420/Add.30, S/19420/Add.48, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.4, S/20370/Add.12, S/20370/Add.16, S/20370/Add.21, S/20370/Add.30, S/20370/Add.32, S/20370/Add.37, S/20370/Add.44, S/20370/Add.46, S/20370/Add.47, S/20370/Add.51, S/21100/Add.4 and S/21100/Add.21)

At its 2931st meeting, on 31 July 1990, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) covering the period 26 January 1989 to 24 July 1990 (S/21406 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21411) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21411) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 659 (1990).

Resolution 659 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 520 (1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 24 July 1990 (S/21406 and Add.1 and Corr.1) and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 16 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/21396),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1991;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

The President then stated that he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Security Council (S/21418):

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/21406 and Add.1 and Corr.1), submitted in conformity with resolution 648 (1990).

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the members of the Council again stress the need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the efforts of the Lebanese Government to extend its authority over all Lebanese territory.

"The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

In a letter dated 2 August 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21423), the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in the early morning of 2 August 1990.

In a letter dated 2 August 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21424), the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations urgently requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened in the light of the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces and the request of the Permanent Representative of Kuwait (S/21423).

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 2932nd meeting, held on 2 August 1990 on the basis of the above requests.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21425) submitted by Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21425), and adopted it by 14 votes in favour to none against, with no abstentions, as resolution 660 (1990). One member (Yemen) did not participate in the vote.

Resolution 660 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 by the military forces of Iraq,

Determining that there exists a breach of international peace and security as regards the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait,

Acting under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait;

2. Demands that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on 1 August 1990;

3. Calls upon Iraq and Kuwait to begin immediately intensive negotiations for the resolution of their differences and supports all efforts in this regard, and especially those of the League of Arab States;

4. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with the present resolution.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.31
20 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

## Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990 and S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990.

During the week ending 11 August 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2933rd meeting, held on 6 August 1990, having before it the draft resolution submitted by Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Malaysia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire (S/21441).

At the same meeting the Security Council proceeded to vote on the draft resolution, and adopted it by 13 votes in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions (Cuba and Yemen), as resolution 661 (1990).

Resolution 661 (1990) reads as follows:

> The Security Council,
>
> Reaffirming its resolution 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990,
>
> Deeply concerned that that resolution has not been implemented and that the invasion by Iraq of Kuwait continues with further loss of human life and material destruction,

Determined to bring the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq to an end and to restore the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,

Noting that the legitimate Government of Kuwait has expressed its readiness to comply with resolution 660 (1990),

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Affirming the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in response to the armed attack by Iraq against Kuwait, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Determines that Iraq so far has failed to comply with paragraph 2 of resolution 660 (1990) and has usurped the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

2. Decides, as a consequence, to take the following measures to secure compliance of Iraq with paragraph 2 of resolution 660 (1990) and to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

3. Decides that all States shall prevent:

(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Iraq or Kuwait exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution;

(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or trans-shipment of any commodities or products from Iraq or Kuwait; and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in Iraq or Kuwait and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to Iraq or Kuwait for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

(c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment, whether or not originating in their territories but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs, to any person or body in Iraq or Kuwait or to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from Iraq or Kuwait, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products;

4. Decides that all States shall not make available to the Government of Iraq or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Iraq

or Kuwait, any funds or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to that Government or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within Iraq or Kuwait, except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;

5. Calls upon all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution notwithstanding any contract entered into or licence granted before the date of the present resolution;

6. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To examine the reports on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution which will be submitted by the Secretary-General;

(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution;

7. Calls upon all States to co-operate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its task, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for the purpose;

9. Decides that, notwithstanding paragraphs 4 through 8 above, nothing in the present resolution shall prohibit assistance to the legitimate Government of Kuwait, and calls upon all States:

(a) To take appropriate measures to protect assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies;

(b) Not to recognize any régime set up by the occupying Power;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution, the first report to be submitted within thirty days;

11. Decides to keep this item on its agenda and to continue its efforts to put an early end to the invasion by Iraq.

In a letter dated 8 August 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21469), the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations requested that the Security Council immediately resume its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait" in the light of the declaration by Iraq of the purported annexation of Kuwait.

In a letter dated 8 August 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21470), the Permanent Representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations urgently requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in the light of recent developments, most significantly the declaration by the Iraqi Revolution Command Council annexing the State of Kuwait to Iraq.

The Security Council resumed its consideration at its 2934th meeting, held on 9 August 1990, on the basis of the above requests.

At the 2934th meeting, in addition to the representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Oman, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21471), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution and adopted it unanimously as resolution 662 (1990).

Resolution 662 (1990) reads as follows:

> The Security Council,
>
> Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990) and 661 (1990),
>
> Gravely alarmed by the declaration by Iraq of a "comprehensive and eternal merger" with Kuwait,
>
> Demanding, once again, that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on 1 August 1990,
>
> Determined to bring the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq to an end and to restore the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,
>
> Determined also to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait,
>
> 1. Decides that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq under any form and whatever pretext has no legal validity, and is considered null and void;
>
> 2. Calls upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize that annexation, and to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the annexation;

3. Further demands that Iraq rescind its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;

4. Decides to keep this item on its agenda and to continue its efforts to put an early end to the occupation.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.32
18 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990 and S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990.

During the week ending 18 August 1990, the Security Council took action on the following items:

Admission of new Members (see S/7382, S/7564, S/8301, S/8555, S/8815, S/8896, S/9961, S/10121, S/10296, S/10327, S/10351, S/10462, S/10762, S/10770/Add.1, S/10855/Add.25, S/10855/Add.29, S/11185/Add.22, S/11185/Add.23, S/11185/Add.24, S/11185/Add.31, S/11185/Add.32, S/11593/Add.31, S/11593/Add.32, S/11593/Add.33, S/11593/Add.38, S/11593/Add.39, S/11593/Add.41, S/11593/Add.48, S/11935/Add.25, S/11935/Add.33, S/11935/Add.36, S/11935/Add.45, S/11935/Add.46, S/11935/Add.47, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.27, S/12269/Add.29, S/12520/Add.32, S/12520/Add.48, S/13033/Add.36, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.30, S/14326/Add.27, S/14326/Add.38, S/14326/Add.45, S/15560/Add.38, S/16270/Add.7 and S/21100/Add.15)

In a letter dated 10 August 1990 (S/21486) addressed to the Secretary-General, the head of Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein submitted an application for membership in the United Nations, pursuant to rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

The Security Council considered the application at its 2935th and 2936th meetings, held on 13 and 14 August 1990.

At the 2935th meeting, in accordance with the provisions of rule 59 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, the Council referred the application of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

At the 2936th meeting, the Council had before it the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members (S/21506). The Council then voted on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 3 of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members and adopted it unanimously as resolution 663 (1990).

Resolution 663 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for admission to the United Nations (S/21486),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Principality of Liechtenstein be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30 and S/21100/Add.31)

In a letter dated 18 August 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21561), the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in particular on the question of foreign nationals in the two countries.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the question at its 2937th meeting, held on 18 August 1990, on the basis of the above request.

In the course of the meeting, in addition to the representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Italy, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21562) which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21562) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 664 (1990).

Resolution 664 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling the Iraqi invasion and purported annexation of Kuwait and resolutions 660, 661 and 662,

Deeply concerned for the safety and well being of third state nationals in Iraq and Kuwait,

Recalling the obligations of Iraq in this regard under international law,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to pursue urgent consultations with the Government of Iraq following the concern and anxiety expressed by the members of the Council on 17 August 1990,

Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter:

1. Demands that Iraq permit and facilitate the immediate departure from Kuwait and Iraq of the nationals of third countries and grant immediate and continuing access of consular officials to such nationals;

2. Further demands that Iraq take no action to jeopardize the safety, security or health of such nationals;

3. Reaffirms its decision in resolution 662 (1990) that annexation of Kuwait by Iraq is null and void, and therefore demands that the government of Iraq rescind its orders for the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and the withdrawal of the immunity of their personnel, and refrain from any such actions in the future;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on compliance with this resolution at the earliest possible time.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.33
19 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

## Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990 and S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990.

During the week ending 25 August 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31 and S/21100/Add.32)

In identical letters dated 24 August 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of the Federal Republic of Germany (S/21634), Italy (S/21635), the Netherlands (S/21636), Spain (S/21637) and Belgium (S/21638) requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait and the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

In a joint letter dated 24 August 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21639), the Permanent Representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to discuss the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, for the purpose of considering the adoption of measures required to implement Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990) and 662 (1990).

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2938th meeting, held on 25 August 1990, on the basis of the above requests.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21640) submitted by Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21640), and adopted it by 13 votes in favour, to none against, and with 2 abstentions (Cuba and Yemen), as resolution 665 (1990).

Resolution 665 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) and demanding their full and immediate implementation,

Having decided in resolution 661 (1990) to impose economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determined to bring an end to the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq which imperils the existence of a Member State and to restore the legitimate authority, and the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait which requires the speedy implementation of the above resolutions,

Deploring the loss of innocent life stemming from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and determined to prevent further such losses,

Gravely alarmed that Iraq continues to refuse to comply with resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) and in particular at the conduct of the Government of Iraq in using Iraqi flag vessels to export oil,

1. Calls upon those Member States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait which are deploying maritime forces to the area to use such measures commensurate to the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and to ensure strict implementation of the provisions related to such shipping laid down in resolution 661 (1990);

2. Invites Member States accordingly to co-operate as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) with maximum use of political and diplomatic measures, in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

3. Requests all States to provide in accordance with the Charter such assistance as may be required by the States referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;

4. Further requests the States concerned to co-ordinate their actions in pursuit of the above paragraphs of this resolution using as appropriate mechanisms of the Military Staff Committee and after consultation with the Secretary-General to submit reports to the Security Council and its Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of this resolution;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.34
22 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

## Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990 and S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990.

During the week ending 1 September 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

---

90-27081 2044b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.35
23 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990 and S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990.

During the week ending 8 September 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

---

90-27171 2045b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.36
24 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990 and S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990.

During the week ending 15 September 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32 and S/21100/Add.33)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2939th meeting, on 13 September 1990, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Security Council, invited the representative of Kuwait, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the same meeting, the Security Council had before it the text of a draft resolution (S/21742) submitted by Cuba, which read as follows:

> The Security Council,
>
> Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990),

Recalling further subparagraph C of paragraph 3, and paragraph 4 of resolution 661 (1990), and deeply concerned about the safety and well-being of the civilian population and of the foreign residents in Iraq and Kuwait,

Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,

1. Reaffirms that foodstuffs, medicines and medical assistance are excluded for humanitarian reasons from the sanctions established by resolution 661 (1990);

2. Declares that the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) exclude any action that hinders the supply of foodstuffs, medicines and medical assistance to the civilian population and to the foreign residents in Iraq and Kuwait and that under no circumstances shall actions of the Council cause such hindrance;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed about the implementation of this resolution.

At the same meeting, the President drew attention to the draft resolution submitted by Cuba in its revised form (S/21742/Rev.1), which read as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 665 (1990),

Recalling further subparagraph C of paragraph 3, and paragraph 4 of resolution 661 (1990), and deeply concerned about the safety and well-being of the civilian population and of the foreign residents in Iraq and Kuwait,

1. Declares that the access to basic foodstuffs and to adequate medical assistance is a fundamental human right to be protected under all circumstances;

2. Decides that, in accordance with the above principle, under no circumstance shall actions be taken, including those resulting from the implementation of Security Council decisions such as resolutions 661 (1990) and 665 (1990), that may hinder access of the civilian population and the foreign nationals in Iraq and Kuwait to basic foodstuffs, medical supplies and medical assistance;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council permanently informed about the implementation of this resolution.

The President, further drew attention to a draft resolution (S/21747) submitted by Canada, Finland, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

In accordance with rule 32 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, the Security Council first voted on draft resolution S/21742/Rev.1 with the following result: the draft resolution (S/21742/Rev.1) received 3 votes in favour, to 5 against (Canada, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), with 7 abstentions (Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

The Security Council then voted on draft resolution (S/21747), and adopted it by 13 votes in favour, to 2 against (Cuba and Yemen), with no abstentions, as resolution 666 (1990).

Resolution 666 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 661 (1990), paragraphs 3 (c) and 4 of which apply, except in humanitarian circumstances, to foodstuffs,

Recognizing that circumstances may arise in which it will be necessary for foodstuffs to be supplied to the civilian population in Iraq or Kuwait in order to relieve human suffering,

Noting that in this respect the Committee established under paragraph 6 of that resolution has received communications from several Member States,

Emphasizing that it is for the Security Council, alone or acting through the Committee, to determine whether humanitarian circumstances have arisen,

Deeply concerned that Iraq has failed to comply with its obligations under Security Council resolution 664 (1990) in respe of the safety and well-being of third State nationals, and reaffirming that Iraq retains full responsibility in this regard under international humanitarian law including, where applicable, the Fourth Geneva Convention,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that in order to make the necessary determination whether or not for the purposes of paragraph 3 (c) and paragraph 4 of resolution 661 (1990) humanitarian circumstances have arisen, the Committee shall keep the situation regarding foodstuffs in Iraq and Kuwait under constant review;

2. Expects Iraq to comply with its obligations under Security Council resolution 664 (1990) in respect of third State nationals and reaffirms that Iraq remains fully responsible for their safety and well-being in accordance with international humanitarian law including, where applicable, the Fourth Geneva Convention;

3. Requests, for the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution, that the Secretary-General seek urgently, and on a continuing basis, information from relevant United Nations and other appropriate humanitarian agencies and all other sources on the availability of food in Iraq and Kuwait, such information to be communicated by the Secretary-General to the Committee regularly;

4. Requests further that in seeking and supplying such information particular attention will be paid to such categories of persons who might suffer specially, such as children under 15 years of age, expectant mothers, maternity cases, the sick and the elderly;

5. Decides that if the Committee, after receiving the reports from the Secretary-General, determines that circumstances have arisen in which there is an urgent humanitarian need to supply foodstuffs to Iraq or Kuwait in order to relieve human suffering, it will report promptly to the Council its decision as to how such need should be met;

6. Directs the Committee that in formulating its decisions it should bear in mind that foodstuffs should be provided through the United Nations in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross or other appropriate humanitarian agencies and distributed by them or under their supervision in order to ensure that they reach the intended beneficiaries;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices to facilitate the delivery and distribution of foodstuffs to Kuwait and Iraq in accordance with the provisions of this and other relevant resolutions;

8. Recalls that resolution 661 (1990) does not apply to supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, but in this connection recommends that medical supplies should be exported under the strict supervision of the Government of the exporting State or by appropriate humanitarian agencies.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.37
26 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

## Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990 and S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990.

During the week ending 22 September 1990, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/21100/Add.33 and S/21100/Add.36)

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21755), the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to discuss the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in view of the grave violations of international law and of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 1/ and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 2/ which Iraq committed by forcibly entering the premises of the embassies of France and other countries in Kuwait and abducting diplomats and foreign nationals who were on those premises.

---

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, p. 95.

2/ Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Consular Relations, (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.X.1), p. 173.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21756), the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the Iraq-Kuwait question following the repeated grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations which took place when Iraqi forces in Kuwait broke into the embassies of France and other countries abducting foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21757), the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in the light of Iraq's continuing violations of international law.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21758), the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, keeping in mind the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated when Iraqi forces broke into the embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait, abducting foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21759), the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations requested that in view of the grave violations of international law, the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and of human rights committed once again by the Iraqi occupation forces in Kuwait, an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21760), the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in view of the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations which Iraq had committed by forcibly entering the premises of the embassies of France and other countries in Kuwait and abducting diplomats and foreign nationals who were on those premises.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21761), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and, particularly, the Iraqi action against foreign embassies in Kuwait in contravention of the norms of international law.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21762), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, keeping in mind the

grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated against the embassies in Kuwait.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21763), the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened on the question of actions taken by the Iraqi military authorities against diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21764), the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in view of the grave violations of international law and of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations which were committed when Iraqi forces forcibly entered the premises of the embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait and detained foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21765), the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, taking into consideration the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations committed by Iraq and in the light of the existing concern about the humanitarian situation in Kuwait and the non-compliance by Iraq with Security Council resolution 664 (1990).

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21766), the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait following the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated by Iraqi forces against the embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21767), the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, bearing in mind the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated by Iraq, in particular in its treatment of third country nationals and in its recent and unacceptable actions in relation to embassies in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21768), the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the deteriorating situation between Iraq and Kuwait in view of the grave violations of international law, the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and of human rights committed once again by the Iraqi occupation forces in Kuwait.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21769), the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, keeping in mind the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated when Iraqi forces broke into the embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait, abducting foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21770), the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, taking into consideration the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations committed by Iraq, particularly in the light of the existing concern about the humanitarian situation in Kuwait, and Iraq's recent and unacceptable actions in relation to embassies in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21771), the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, bearing in mind the grave violations of international law and the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations perpetrated by Iraq, in particular in its treatment of third country nationals and in its recent and unacceptable actions in relation to embassies in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

In a letter dated 15 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21773), the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in view of the grave violations of international law and of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic relations and consular relations committed by the Iraqi forces which had forcibly entered the embassies of France, the Netherlands and other countries in Kuwait and which had abducted foreign nationals and diplomatic personnel.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2940th meeting, held on 16 September 1990, on the basis of the above requests.

In the course of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Iraq, Italy and Kuwait, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21774) submitted by Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution and adopted it unanimously as resolution 667 (1990).

Resolution 667 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990) and 666 (1990),

Recalling the Vienna Conventions of 18 April 1961 on diplomatic relations and of 24 April 1963 on consular relations, to both of which Iraq is a party,

Considering that the decision of Iraq to order the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and to withdraw the immunity and privileges of these missions and their personnel is contrary to the decisions of the Security Council, the international Conventions mentioned above and international law,

Deeply concerned that Iraq, notwithstanding the decisions of the Security Council and the provisions of the Conventions mentioned above, has committed acts of violence against diplomatic missions and their personnel in Kuwait,

Outraged at recent violations by Iraq of diplomatic premises in Kuwait and at the abduction of personnel enjoying diplomatic immunity and foreign nationals who were present in these premises,

Considering that the above actions by Iraq constitute aggressive acts and a flagrant violation of its international obligations which strike at the root of the conduct of international relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that Iraq is fully responsible for any use of violence against foreign nationals or against any diplomatic or consular mission in Kuwait or its personnel,

Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and for Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Further considering that the grave nature of Iraq's actions, which constitute a new escalation of its violations of international law, obliges the Council not only to express its immediate reaction but also to consult urgently to take further concrete measures to ensure Iraq's compliance with the Council's resolutions,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns aggressive acts perpetrated by Iraq against diplomatic premises and personnel in Kuwait, including the abduction of foreign nationals who were present in those premises;

2. Demands the immediate release of those foreign nationals as well as all nationals mentioned in resolution 664 (1990);

3. Further demands that Iraq immediately and fully comply with its international obligations under resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) of the Security Council, the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and international law;

4. Further demands that Iraq immediately protect the safety and well-being of diplomatic and consular personnel and premises in Kuwait and in Iraq and take no action to hinder the diplomatic and consular missions in the performance of their functions, including access to their nationals and the protection of their person and interests;

5. Reminds all States that they are obliged to observe strictly resolutions 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990) and 666 (1990);

6. Decides to consult urgently to take further concrete measures as soon as possible, under Chapter VII of the Charter, in response to Iraq's continued violation of the Charter, of resolutions of the Council and of international law.

The situation in Cambodia

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 2941st meeting, held on 20 September 1990, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21800) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution and adopted it unanimously as resolution 668 (1990).

Resolution 668 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Convinced of the need to find an early, just and lasting peaceful solution of the Cambodia conflict,

Noting that the Paris Conference on Cambodia, which met from 30 July to 30 August 1989, made progress in elaborating a wide variety of elements necessary for reaching a comprehensive political settlement,

Taking note with appreciation of the continuing efforts of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which have resulted in the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, as contained in Security Council document S/21689, 3/

---

3/ A/45/472-S/21689, annex, appendix.

Taking note with appreciation also of the efforts of the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other countries involved in promoting the search for a comprehensive political settlement,

Taking further note with appreciation of the efforts of Indonesia and France as Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and of all participants in this Conference to facilitate the restoration of peace to Cambodia,

Noting that these efforts are aimed at enabling the Cambodian people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations in a neutral political environment with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia,

1. Endorses the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict 3/ and encourages the continuing efforts of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in this regard;

2. Welcomes the acceptance of this framework in its entirety by all the Cambodian parties, as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict, at the informal meeting of the Cambodian parties at Jakarta on 10 September 1990 and their commitment to it;

3. Further welcomes the commitment of the Cambodian parties, in full co-operation with all other participants in the Paris Conference on Cambodia, to elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the Conference;

4. Welcomes, in particular, the agreement 4/ reached by all Cambodian parties at Jakarta to form a Supreme National Council as the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, national sovereignty and unity of Cambodia is embodied;

5. Urges the members of the Supreme National Council, in full accord with the framework document, 3/ to elect the Chairman of the Council as soon as possible, so as to implement the agreement referred to in paragraph 4;

6. Notes that the Supreme National Council will therefore represent Cambodia externally and it is to designate its representatives to occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the United Nations specialized agencies and in other international institutions and international conferences;

7. Urges all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint so as to create the peaceful climate required to facilitate the achievement and the implementation of a comprehensive political settlement;

---

4/ A/45/490-S/21732, annex.

8. Calls upon the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to intensify their consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference, whose task will be to elaborate and adopt the comprehensive political settlement and to draw up a detailed plan of implementation in accord with this framework;

9. Urges the Supreme National Council, all Cambodians as well as all parties to the conflict to co-operate fully in this process;

10. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue, within the context of preparations for reconvening the Paris Conference on Cambodia and on the basis of the present resolution, preparatory studies to assess the resource implications, timing and other considerations relevant to the United Nations role;

11. Calls upon all States to support the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement as outlined in this framework.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.38
29 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990, S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990 and S/21100/Add.37 of 26 October 1990.

During the week ending 29 September 1990, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/21100/Add.33, S/21100/Add.36 and S/21100/Add.37)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2942nd meeting, held on 24 September 1990, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21811) which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21811), and adopted it unanimously as resolution 669 (1990).

Resolution 669 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990,

Recalling also Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the fact that an increasing number of requests for assistance have been received under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Entrusts the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and making recommendations to the President of the Security Council for appropriate action.

At its 2943rd meeting, held on 25 September 1990, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/21816) submitted by Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire.

At the same meeting, the Security Council proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21816), and adopted it by 14 votes in favour, to 1 against (Cuba), with no abstentions, as resolution 670 (1990).

Resolution 670 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), and 667 (1990),

Condemning Iraq's continued occupation of Kuwait, its failure to rescind its actions and end its purported annexation and its holding of third State nationals against their will, in flagrant violation of resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 667 (1990) and of international humanitarian law,

Condemning further the treatment by Iraqi forces of Kuwaiti nationals, including measures to force them to leave their own country and mistreatment of persons and property in Kuwait in violation of international law,

Noting with grave concern the persistent attempts to evade the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

Further noting that a number of States have limited the number of Iraqi diplomatic and consular officials in their countries and that others are planning to do so,

Determined to ensure by all necessary means the strict and complete application of the measures laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

Determined to ensure respect for its decisions and the provisions of Articles 25 and 48 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming that any acts of the Government of Iraq which are contrary to the above-mentioned resolutions or to Articles 25 or 48 of the Charter of the United Nations, such as Decree No. 377 of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq of 16 September 1990, are null and void,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure compliance with Security Council resolutions by maximum use of political and diplomatic means,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's use of his good offices to advance a peaceful solution based on the relevant Security Council resolutions and noting with appreciation his continuing efforts to this end,

Underlining to the Government of Iraq that its continued failure to comply with the terms of resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 666 (1990) and 667 (1990) could lead to further serious action by the Council under the Charter of the United Nations, including under Chapter VII,

Recalling the provisions of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls upon all States to carry out their obligations to ensure strict and complete compliance with resolution 661 (1990) and in particular paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 thereof;

2. Confirms that resolution 661 (1990) applies to all means of transport, including aircraft;

3. Decides that all States, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted before the date of the present resolution, shall deny permission to any aircraft to take off from their territory if the aircraft would carry any cargo to or from Iraq or Kuwait other than food in humanitarian circumstances, subject to authorization by the Council or the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) and in accordance with resolution 666 (1990), or supplies intended strictly for medical purposes or solely for UNIIMOG;

4. Decides further that all States shall deny permission to any aircraft destined to land in Iraq or Kuwait, whatever its State of registration, to overfly its territory unless:

(a) The aircraft lands at an airfield designated by that State outside Iraq or Kuwait in order to permit its inspection to ensure that there is no cargo on board in violation of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution, and for this purpose the aircraft may be detained for as long as necessary; or

(b) The particular flight has been approved by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990); or

(c) The flight is certified by the United Nations as solely for the purposes of UNIIMOG;

5. Decides that each State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that any aircraft registered in its territory or operated by an operator who has his principal place of business or permanent residence in its territory complies with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) and the present resolution;

6. Decides further that all States shall notify in a timely fashion the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of any flight between its territory and Iraq or Kuwait to which the requirement to land in paragraph 4 above does not apply, and the purpose for such a flight;

7. Calls upon all States to co-operate in taking such measures as may be necessary, consistent with international law, including the Chicago Convention, to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or the present resolution;

8. Calls upon all States to detain any ships of Iraqi registry which enter their ports and which are being or have been used in violation of resolution 661 (1990), or to deny such ships entrance to their ports except in circumstances recognized under international law as necessary to safeguard human life;

9. Reminds all States of their obligations under resolution 661 (1990) with regard to the freezing of Iraqi assets, and the protection of the assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies, located within their territory and to report to the Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) regarding those assets;

10. Calls upon all States to provide to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) information regarding the action taken by them to implement the provisions laid down in the present resolution;

11. Affirms that the United Nations Organization, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system are required to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the terms of resolution 661 (1990) and this resolution;

12. Decides to consider, in the event of evasion of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) or of the present resolution by a State or its nationals or through its territory, measures directed at the State in question to prevent such evasion;

13. Reaffirms that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to Kuwait and that as a High Contracting Party to the Convention Iraq is bound to comply

fully with all its terms and in particular is liable under the Convention in respect of the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches.

The situation between Iran and Iraq (see S/13737/Add.38, S/13737/Add.39, S/13737/Add.41, S/13737/Add.42, S/13737/Add.43, S/14840/Add.28, S/14840/Add.40, S/15560/Add.44, S/16270/Add.12, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.16, S/17725/Add.7, S/17725/Add.8, S/17725/Add.11, S/17725/Add.39, S/17725/Add.40, S/17725/Add.51, S/18570/Add.29, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.19, S/19420/Add.32, S/19420/Add.34, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.38 and S/21100/Add.8)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2944th meeting, held on 27 September 1990, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group covering the period 23 March 1990 to 21 September 1990 (S/21803). The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21822) which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21822), and adopted it unanimously as resolution 671 (1990).

Resolution 671 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987, 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, 631 (1989) of 8 February 1989, 642 (1989) of 29 September 1989 and 651 (1990) of 29 March 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group of 21 September 1990, 1/ and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for a further period of two months, that is, until 30 November 1990, as recommended by the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, during November, a report on his further consultations with the parties about the future of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, together with his recommendations on this matter.

---

1/ S/21803.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.39
30 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

## Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990, S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990 and S/21100/Add.37 of 26 October 1990.

During the week ending 6 October 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18, S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18, S/13737/Add.20, S/13737/Add.22, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.1, S/14840/Add.2, S/14840/Add.3, S/14840/Add.4, S/14840/Add.12, S/14840/Add.13, S/14840/Add.15, S/14840/Add.16, S/14840/Add.45, S/15560/Add.6, S/15560/Add.7, S/15560/Add.20, S/15560/Add.30, S/15560/Add.31, S/16880/Add.36, S/17725/Add.3, S/17725/Add.4, S/17725/Add.48, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.49, S/18570/Add.50, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.5, S/19420/Add.13, S/19420/Add.15, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.6, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.26, S/20370/Add.34, S/20370/Add.44, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.12, S/21100/Add.17, S/21100/Add.20 and S/21100/Add.21)

In a letter dated 26 September 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21830), the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2945th meeting, held on 5 October 1990, on the basis of the above request.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Israel and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the same meeting, the President drew attention to the request contained in the letter dated 5 October 1990 (S/21844) from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations that in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate in the debate. He said that the request was not made pursuant to rule 37 or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council but that, if it was approved, the Council would be inviting the Head of the Political Department of the PLO to participate, not under rule 37 or rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, but with the same rights of participation as under rule 37.

Following discussion, the Security Council adopted the proposal by 11 votes in favour, to 1 against (the United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Canada, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

In response to the request dated 5 October 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Security Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to the delegation of that Committee.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.40
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990, S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990 and S/21100/Add.37 of 26 October 1990.

During the week ending 13 October 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18, S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18, S/13737/Add.20, S/13737/Add.22, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.1, S/14840/Add.2, S/14840/Add.3, S/14840/Add.4, S/14840/Add.12, S/14840/Add.13, S/14840/Add.15, S/14840/Add.16, S/14840/Add.45, S/15560/Add.6, S/15560/Add.7, S/15560/Add.20, S/15560/Add.30, S/15560/Add.31, S/16880/Add.36, S/17725/Add.3, S/17725/Add.4, S/17725/Add.48, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.49, S/18570/Add.50, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.5, S/19420/Add.13, S/19420/Add.15, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.6, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.26, S/20370/Add.34, S/20370/Add.44, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.12, S/21100/Add.17, S/21100/Add.20, S/21100/Add.21 and S/21100/Add.39)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2946th to 2948th meetings, between 8 and 12 October 1990. In the course of the meetings, in addition to the representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In response to the request dated 8 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations (S/21852), the Security Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Abdulmalek Ismail Mohamed, Chargé d'affaires, Office of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States, at the 2947th meeting, on 9 October 1990.

At the 2948th meeting, the President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21859), submitted by Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. He announced that Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

The President stated that with regard to the draft resolution, he had been asked to clarify the meaning of the reference to "the territories occupied by Israel since 1967". It was his understanding that those words included Jerusalem.

In connection with the draft resolution, the President further stated that he had the following statement to make:

> "In the informal consultations of members of the Council which led up to the consideration of this draft resolution, the Secretary-General explained that the purpose of the mission which he would be sending to the region would be to look into the circumstances surrounding the recent tragic events in Jerusalem and other similar developments in the occupied territories and to submit by 24 October 1990 a report containing findings and recommendations to the Council on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation. He recalled, however, that under the Fourth Geneva Convention the principal responsibility for ensuring the protection of the Palestinians rested with the occupying Power, namely Israel."

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21859), and adopted it unanimously as resolution 672 (1990).

Resolution 672 (1990) reads as follows:

> The Security Council,
>
> Recalling its resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980),
>
> Reaffirming that a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) through an active negotiating process which takes into account the right to security for all States in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people,
>
> Taking into consideration the statement of the Secretary-General relative to the purpose of the mission he is sending to the region and conveyed to the Council by the President on 12 October 1990,

1. Expresses alarm at the violence which took place on 8 October at the Al Haram Al Shareef and other Holy Places of Jerusalem resulting in over twenty Palestinian deaths and to the injury of more than one hundred and fifty people, including Palestinian civilians and innocent worshippers;

2. Condemns especially the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces resulting in injuries and loss of human life;

3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention, which is applicable to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. Requests, in connection with the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to the region, which the Council welcomes, that he submit a report to it before the end of October 1990 containing his findings and conclusions and that he use as appropriate all of the resources of the United Nations in the region in carrying out the mission.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.41
1 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990, S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990 and S/21100/Add.37 of 26 October 1990.

During the week ending 20 October 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

---

90-28846 1952g (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.42
8 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990, S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990 and S/21100/Add.37 of 26 October 1990.

During the week ending 27 October 1990, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18, S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18, S/13737/Add.20, S/13737/Add.22, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.1, S/14840/Add.2, S/14840/Add.3, S/14840/Add.4, S/14840/Add.12, S/14840/Add.13, S/14840/Add.15, S/14840/Add.16, S/14840/Add.45, S/15560/Add.6, S/15560/Add.7, S/15560/Add.20, S/15560/Add.30, S/15560/Add.31, S/16880/Add.36, S/17725/Add.3, S/17725/Add.4, S/17725/Add.48, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.49, S/18570/Add.50, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.5, S/19420/Add.13, S/19420/Add.15, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.6, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.26, S/20370/Add.34, S/20370/Add.44, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.12, S/21100/Add.17, S/21100/Add.20, S/21100/Add.21, S/21100/Add.39 and S/21100/Add.40)

By a letter dated 23 October 1990 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21896), the Permanent Representatives of Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen to the United Nations, as co-sponsors of the draft resolution contained in document S/21893, requested the holding of a formal meeting of the Security Council on Tuesday, 23 October 1990, at which that draft resolution would be put to the vote.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2949th meeting, held on 24 October 1990, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations.

In addition to the representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Sudan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of the draft resolution (S/21893) submitted by Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen and to the text of the above-mentioned letter contained in document S/21896.

At the same meeting, the Council voted on draft resolution S/21893 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 673 (1990).

Resolution 673 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the United Nations Charter,

Reaffirming also its resolution 672 (1990),

Having been briefed by the Secretary-General on 19 October 1990,

Expressing alarm at the rejection of Security Council resolution 672 (1990) by the Israeli Government, and its refusal to accept the mission of the Secretary-General,

Taking into consideration the statement of the Secretary-General relative to the purpose of the mission he is sending to the region and conveyed to the Council by the President on 12 October 1990,

Gravely concerned at the continued deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories,

1. Deplores the refusal of the Israeli Government to receive the mission of the Secretary-General to the region;

2. Urges the Israeli Government to reconsider its decision and insists that it comply fully with resolution 672 (1990) and to permit the mission of the Secretary-General to proceed in keeping with its purpose;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council the report requested in resolution 672 (1990);

4. Affirms its determination to give full and expeditious consideration to the report.

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/21100/Add.33, S/21100/Add.36, S/21100/Add.37 and S/21100/Add.38)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2950th meeting, held on 27 October 1990, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution, provisionally circulated in document S/21911, that had been submitted by Canada, Finland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.43
9 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

## Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990, S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990 and S/21100/Add.37 of 26 October 1990.

During the week ending 3 November 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/21100/Add.33, S/21100/Add.36, S/21100/Add.37, S/21100/Add.38 and S/21100/Add.42)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2951st meeting, held on 29 October 1990.

The President informed the Council that France, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution contained in provisional document S/21911.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21911) and adopted it by 13 votes in favour, to none against, with 2 abstentions (Cuba and Yemen), as resolution 674 (1990).

Resolution 674 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 667 (1990) and 670 (1990),

Stressing the urgent need for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait, for the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and of the authority of its legitimate government,

Condemning the actions by the Iraqi authorities and occupying forces to take third-State nationals hostage and to mistreat and oppress Kuwaiti and third-State nationals, and the other actions reported to the Security Council, such as the destruction of Kuwaiti demographic records, the forced departure of Kuwaitis, the relocation of population in Kuwait and the unlawful destruction and seizure of public and private property in Kuwait, including hospital supplies and equipment, in violation of the decisions of the Council, the Charter of the United Nations, the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and international law,

Expressing grave alarm over the situation of nationals of third States in Kuwait and Iraq, including the personnel of the diplomatic and consular missions of such States,

Reaffirming that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to Kuwait and that as a High Contracting Party to the Convention Iraq is bound to comply fully with all its terms and in particular is liable under the Convention in respect of the grave breaches committed by it, as are individuals who commit or order the commission of grave breaches,

Recalling the efforts of the Secretary-General concerning the safety and well-being of third-State nationals in Iraq and Kuwait,

Deeply concerned at the economic cost and at the loss and suffering caused to individuals in Kuwait and Iraq as a result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

* * *

Reaffirming the goal of the international community of maintaining international peace and security by seeking to resolve international disputes and conflicts through peaceful means,

Recalling the important role that the United Nations and its Secretary-General have played in the peaceful solution of disputes and conflicts in conformity with the provisions of the Charter,

Alarmed by the dangers of the present crisis caused by the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait, which directly threaten international peace and security, and seeking to avoid any further worsening of the situation,

Calling upon Iraq to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular its resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990),

Reaffirming its determination to ensure compliance by Iraq with the Security Council resolutions by maximum use of political and diplomatic means,

A

1. Demands that the Iraqi authorities and occupying forces immediately cease and desist from taking third-State nationals hostage, mistreating and oppressing Kuwaiti and third-State nationals and any other actions, such as those reported to the Security Council and described above, that violate the decisions of this Council, the Charter of the United Nations, the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and international law;

2. Invites States to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them on the grave breaches by Iraq as per paragraph 1 above and to make this information available to the Security Council;

3. Reaffirms its demand that Iraq immediately fulfil its obligations to third-State nationals in Kuwait and Iraq, including the personnel of diplomatic and consular missions, under the Charter, the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, general principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the Council;

4. Also reaffirms its demand that Iraq permit and facilitate the immediate departure from Kuwait and Iraq of those third-State nationals, including diplomatic and consular personnel, who wish to leave;

5. Demands that Iraq ensure the immediate access to food, water and basic services necessary to the protection and well-being of Kuwaiti nationals and of nationals of third States in Kuwait and Iraq, including the personnel of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait;

6. Reaffirms its demand that Iraq immediately protect the safety and well-being of diplomatic and consular personnel and premises in Kuwait and in Iraq, take no action to hinder these diplomatic and consular missions in the performance of their functions, including access to their nationals and the protection of their person and interests and rescind its orders for the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and the withdrawal of the immunity of their personnel;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the continued exercise of his good offices concerning the safety and well-being of third-State nationals in Iraq and Kuwait, to seek to achieve the objectives of paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 above and in particular the provision of food, water and basic services to Kuwaiti nationals and to the diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait and the evacuation of third-State nationals;

8. Reminds Iraq that under international law it is liable for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;

9. Invites States to collect relevant information regarding their claims, and those of their nationals and corporations, for restitution or financial compensation by Iraq with a view to such arrangements as may be established in accordance with international law;

10. Requires that Iraq comply with the provisions of the present resolution and its previous resolutions, failing which the Security Council will need to take further measures under the Charter;

11. Decides to remain actively and permanently seized of the matter until Kuwait has regained its independence and peace has been restored in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

B

12. Reposes its trust in the Secretary-General to make available his good offices and, as he considers appropriate, to pursue them and to undertake diplomatic efforts in order to reach a peaceful solution to the crisis caused by the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait on the basis of Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990), and calls upon all States, both those in the region and others, to pursue on this basis their efforts to this end, in conformity with the Charter, in order to improve the situation and restore peace, security and stability;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the results of his good offices and diplomatic efforts.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.44
14 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

## Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990, S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990 and S/21100/Add.37 of 26 October 1990.

During the week ending 10 November 1990, the Security Council took action on the following items:

Central America: efforts towards peace (see S/20370/Add.29, S/20370/Add.44, S/21100/Add.12, S/21100/Add.15, S/21100/Add.17, S/21100/Add.20 and S/21100/Add.22)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2952nd meeting, held on 5 November 1990, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (S/21909) of 26 October 1990.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21927), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21927) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 675 (1990).

Resolution 675 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989 and 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, as well as the statement made by the President of the Security Council on its behalf on 7 November 1989, 1/

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/21909;

2. Decides to extend, under its authority, the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, as defined in resolution 644 (1989), for a further period of six months, that is until 7 May 1991, bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/21909 and the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments and to report on all aspects of the operations of the Observer Group before the expiry of the new mandate period.

The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18, S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18, S/13737/Add.20, S/13737/Add.22, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.1, S/14840/Add.2, S/14840/Add.3, S/14840/Add.4, S/14840/Add.12, S/14840/Add.13, S/14840/Add.15, S/14840/Add.16, S/14840/Add.45, S/15560/Add.6, S/15560/Add.7, S/15560/Add.20, S/15560/Add.30, S/15560/Add.31, S/16880/Add.36, S/17725/Add.3, S/17725/Add.4, S/17725/Add.48, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.49, S/18570/Add.50, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.5, S/19420/Add.13, S/19420/Add.15, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.6, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.26, S/20370/Add.34, S/20370/Add.44, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.12, S/21100/Add.17, S/21100/Add.20, S/21100/Add.21, S/21100/Add.39, S/21100/Add.40 and S/21100/Add.42)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2953rd and 2954th meetings, held on 7 and 9 November 1990.

At the 2953rd meeting, in addition to the representatives invited previously, the President with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Lebanon, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

---

1/ S/20952.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.45
27 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990, S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990 and S/21100/Add.37 of 26 October 1990.

At its 2955th and 2956th meetings, on 15 November 1990, the Security Council proceeded to the election of five members of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 13 of the Statute of the Court, to fill the five seats that will become vacant on 5 February 1991 on the expiry of the terms of office of five judges.

At the 2955th meeting of the Security Council, the following four candidates received the required majority of votes in the Council: Mr. Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela), Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France), Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings (the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Seydou Madanai Sy (Senegal) and Mr. Christopher Gregory Weeramantry (Sri Lanka). As Mr. Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley, Mr. Gilbert Guillaume, Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings and Mr. Christopher Gregory Weeramantry received the required majority of votes in the General Assembly, they were declared elected members of the International Court of Justice for a term of office of nine years beginning on 6 February 1991.

Since as a result of independent voting in the Security Council and in the General Assembly, only four candidates obtained the required majority of votes in both bodies, the Security Council had to proceed to a second meeting to fill the remaining vacancy, in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of the Statute of the Court.

At the 2956th meeting of the Security Council, Mr. Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar) received the required majority of votes in the Council. As

Mr. Raymond Ranjeva also received the required majority of votes in the General Assembly, he was declared elected a member of the International Court of Justice, for a nine-year term of office, beginning on 6 February 1991.

During the week ending 17 November 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18, S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18, S/13737/Add.20, S/13737/Add.22, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.1, S/14840/Add.2, S/14840/Add.3, S/14840/Add.4, S/14840/Add.12, S/14840/Add.13, S/14840/Add.15, S/14840/Add.16, S/14840/Add.45, S/15560/Add.6, S/15560/Add.7, S/15560/Add.20, S/15560/Add.30, S/15560/Add.31, S/16880/Add.36, S/17725/Add.3, S/17725/Add.4, S/17725/Add.48, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.49, S/18570/Add.50, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.5, S/19420/Add.13, S/19420/Add.15, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.6, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.26, S/20370/Add.34, S/20370/Add.44, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.12, S/21100/Add.17, S/21100/Add.20, S/21100/Add.21, S/21100/Add.39, S/21100/Add.40, S/21100/Add.42 and S/21100/Add.44)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2957th meeting, on 16 November 1990.

In response to the request dated 14 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations (S/21944), the Security Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. A. Engin Ansay.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.46
5 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

## Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990, S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990 and S/21100/Add.37 of 26 October 1990.

At its 2958th meeting, held in private on 23 November 1990, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1989 to 15 June 1990. The Security Council adopted the draft report unanimously.

During the week ending 24 November 1990, the Security Council took no action on any of the items listed therein.

---

90-34226 2016g (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.47
17 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

## Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990, S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990 and S/21100/Add.37 of 26 October 1990.

During the week ending 1 December 1990, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/21100/Add.33, S/21100/Add.36, S/21100/Add.37, S/21100/Add.38, S/21100/Add.42 and S/21100/Add.43)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2959th, 2960th, 2962nd and 2963rd meetings, between 27 and 29 November 1990.

In response to the request dated 26 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations (S/21968), the Security Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. A. Engin Ansay, at its 2959th meeting.

In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Security Council, invited the representatives of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the 2959th meeting, the President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution submitted by Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, Kuwait and Zaire, contained in document S/21966.

At the 2962nd meeting, on 28 November 1990, the President informed the Security Council that Canada, Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution contained in document S/21966.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21966) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 677 (1990).

Resolution 677 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990 and 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990,

Reiterating its concern for the suffering caused to individuals in Kuwait as a result of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq,

Gravely concerned at the ongoing attempt by Iraq to alter the demographic composition of the population of Kuwait and to destroy the civil records maintained by the legitimate Government of Kuwait,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Condemns the attempts by Iraq to alter the demographic composition of the population of Kuwait and to destroy the civil records maintained by the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

2. Mandates the Secretary-General to take custody of a copy of the population register of Kuwait, the authenticity of which has been certified by the legitimate Government of Kuwait and which covers the registration of the population up to 1 August 1990;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, in co-operation with the legitimate Government of Kuwait, an Order of Rules and Regulations governing access to and use of the said copy of the population register.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2963rd meeting, on 29 November 1990, at which 13 members of the Council were represented by their Foreign Ministers.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution, submitted by Canada, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/21969). The President informed the Council that France and Romania had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21969), and adopted it by 12 votes in favour, to 2 against (Cuba and Yemen), with 1 abstention (China), as resolution 678 (1990).

Resolution 678 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling, and reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990, 669 (1990) of 24 September 1990, 670 (1990) of 25 September 1990, 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990 and 677 (1990) of 28 November 1990,

Noting that, despite all efforts by the United Nations, Iraq refuses to comply with its obligation to implement resolution 660 (1990) and the above-mentioned subsequent relevant resolutions, in flagrant contempt of the Security Council,

Mindful of its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance and preservation of international peace and security,

Determined to secure full compliance with its decisions,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Demands that Iraq comply fully with resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions, and decides, while maintaining all its decisions, to allow Iraq one final opportunity, as a pause of goodwill, to do so;

2. Authorizes Member States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait, unless Iraq on or before 15 January 1991 fully implements, as set forth in paragraph 1 above, the foregoing resolutions, to use all necessary means to uphold and implement resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area;

3. Requests all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

4. Requests the States concerned to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the progress of actions undertaken pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The situation between Iran and Iraq (see S/13737/Add.38, S/13737/Add.39, S/13737/Add.41, S/13737/Add.42, S/13737/Add.43, S/14840/Add.28, S/14840/Add.40, S/15560/Add.44, S/16270/Add.12, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.16, S/17725/Add.7, S/17725/Add.8, S/17725/Add.11, S/17725/Add.39, S/17725/Add.40, S/17725/Add.51, S/18570/Add.29, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.19, S/19420/Add.32, S/19420/Add.34, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.38, S/21100/Add.8, S/21100/Add.12 and S/21100/Add.38)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2961st meeting, on 28 November 1990, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group covering the period 22 September 1990 to 20 November 1990 (S/21960).

The President, with the consent of the Security Council, invited the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21970), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21970) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 676 (1990).

Resolution 676 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987, 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, 631 (1989) of 8 February 1989, 642 (1989) of 29 September 1989, 651 (1990) of 29 March 1990 and 671 (1990) of 27 September 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group of 23 November 1990 1/ and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for a further period of two months, that is, until 31 January 1991, as recommended by the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, during January 1991, a report on his further consultations with the parties about the future of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, together with his recommendations on this matter.

---

1/ S/21960.

The situation in the Middle East (see S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048, S/8066, S/8215, S/8242, S/8252, S/8269, S/8502, S/8525, S/8534, S/8564, S/8575, S/8584, S/8595, S/8747, S/8753, S/8807, S/8815, S/8828, S/8836, S/8885, S/8896, S/8960, S/9123, S/9135, S/9319, S/9382, S/9395, S/9406, S/9427 and Corr.1, S/9449, S/9452, S/9805, S/9812, S/9930, S/10327, S/10341, S/10554, S/10557, S/10703, S/10721, S/10729, S/10743, S/10770/Add.4, S/10855/Add.15, S/10855/Add.16, S/10855/Add.23, S/10855/Add.24, S/10855/Add.29, S/10855/Add.30, S/10855/Add.33, S/10855/Add.41, S/10855/Add.43, S/10855/Add.44, S/11185/Add.14, S/11185/Add.15, S/11185/Add.16, S/11185/Add.21, S/11185/Add.42/Rev.1, S/11185/Add.47, S/11593/Add.15, S/11593/Add.21, S/11593/Add.29, S/11593/Add.42, S/11593/Add.49,

S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.42, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.21, S/12269/Add.42, S/12269/Add.48, S/12520/Add.10, S/12520/Add.11, S/12520/Add.17, S/12520/Add.21, S/12520/Add.37, S/12520/Add.39, S/12520/Add.42, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.48, S/13033/Add.2, S/13033/Add.16, S/13033/Add.19, S/13033/Add.21, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.34, S/13033/Add.47, S/13033/Add.50, S/13737/Add.15, S/13737/Add.16, S/13737/Add.21, S/13737/Add.24, S/13737/Add.25, S/13737/Add.26, S/13737/Add.33, S/13737/Add.47, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.10, S/14326/Add.11, S/14326/Add.20, S/14326/Add.24, S/14326/Add.28, S/14326/Add.29, S/14326/Add.47, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.8, S/14840/Add.21, S/14840/Add.22, S/14840/Add.23, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.25, S/14840/Add.27, S/14840/Add.30, S/14840/Add.31, S/14840/Add.32, S/14840/Add.33, S/14840/Add.37, S/14840/Add.42, S/14840/Add.48, S/15560/Add.3, S/15560/Add.21, S/15560/Add.29, S/15560/Add.37, S/15560/Add.42, S/15560/Add.45, S/15560/Add.47, S/15560/Add.48, S/16270/Add.6, S/16270/Add.7, S/16270/Add.8, S/16270/Add.15, S/16270/Add.20, S/16270/Add.21, S/16270/Add.34, S/16270/Add.35, S/16270/Add.40, S/16270/Add.47, S/16880/Add.8, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.10, S/16880/Add.15, S/16880/Add.20, S/16880/Add.21, S/16880/Add.41, S/16880/Add.46, S/17725/Add.2, S/17725/Add.15, S/17725/Add.21, S/17725/Add.28, S/17725/Add.35, S/17725/Add.38, S/17725/Add.43, S/17725/Add.47, S/18570/Add.2, S/18570/Add.21, S/18570/Add.30, S/18570/Add.47, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.3, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.18, S/19420/Add.19, S/19420/Add.22 and Corr.1, S/19420/Add.30, S/19420/Add.48, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.4, S/20370/Add.12, S/20370/Add.16, S/20370/Add.21, S/20370/Add.30, S/20370/Add.32, S/20370/Add.37, S/20370/Add.44, S/20370/Add.46, S/20370/Add.47, S/20370/Add.51, S/21100/Add.4, S/21100/Add.21 and S/21100/Add.30)

At its 2964th meeting, on 30 November 1990, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) covering the period 22 May 1990 to 23 November 1990 (S/21950 and Corr.1).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/21972), which had been prepared in the course of the Security Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/21972) and adopted it unanimously as resolution 679 (1990).

Resolution 679 (1990) reads as follows:

> The Security Council,
>
> Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, 1/
>
> Decides:
>
> (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

---

1/ S/21950 and Corr.1.

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1991;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Following the voting, the President of the Security Council stated that, in connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of UNDOF, he had been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Council (S/21974):

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force 1/ states, in paragraph 23:

'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.'

"That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

---

"1/ S/21950 and Corr.1.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.48
18 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990, S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990 and S/21100/Add.37 of 26 October 1990.

During the week ending 8 December 1990, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18, S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18, S/13737/Add.20, S/13737/Add.22, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.1, S/14840/Add.2, S/14840/Add.3, S/14840/Add.4, S/14840/Add.12, S/14840/Add.13, S/14840/Add.15, S/14840/Add.16, S/14840/Add.45, S/15560/Add.6, S/15560/Add.7, S/15560/Add.20, S/15560/Add.30, S/15560/Add.31, S/16880/Add.36, S/17725/Add.3, S/17725/Add.4, S/17725/Add.48, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.49, S/18570/Add.50, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.5, S/19420/Add.13, S/19420/Add.15, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.6, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.26, S/20370/Add.34, S/20370/Add.44, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.12, S/21100/Add.17, S/21100/Add.20, S/21100/Add.21, S/21100/Add.39, S/21100/Add.40, S/21100/Add.42, S/21100/Add.44 and S/21100/Add.45)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2965th and 2966th meetings, held on 5 and 8 December 1990.

At the 2966th meeting, following a discussion, the Security Council adopted by 9 votes in favour to 4 against (Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen), with 2 abstentions (China and France), the motion made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under rule 33.3 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to adjourn the meeting and meet again at 3 p.m. on Monday, 10 December 1990.

---

90-36242 1957c (E)

UNITED NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21100/Add.49
20 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/21100 of 24 January 1990, S/21100/Add.2 of 2 February 1990, S/21100/Add.5 of 16 February 1990, S/21100/Add.21 of 7 June 1990, S/21100/Add.30 of 10 August 1990 and S/21100/Add.37 of 26 October 1990.

During the week ending 15 December 1990, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18, S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18, S/13737/Add.20, S/13737/Add.22, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.1, S/14840/Add.2, S/14840/Add.3, S/14840/Add.4, S/14840/Add.12, S/14840/Add.13, S/14840/Add.15, S/14840/Add.16, S/14840/Add.45, S/15560/Add.6, S/15560/Add.7, S/15560/Add.20, S/15560/Add.30, S/15560/Add.31, S/16880/Add.36, S/17725/Add.3, S/17725/Add.4, S/17725/Add.48, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.49, S/18570/Add.50, S/18570/Add.51, S/19420/Add.1, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.5, S/19420/Add.13, S/19420/Add.15, S/20370/Add.5, S/20370/Add.6, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.26, S/20370/Add.34, S/20370/Add.44, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.12, S/21100/Add.17, S/21100/Add.20, S/21100/Add.21, S/21100/Add.39, S/21100/Add.40, S/21100/Add.42, S/21100/Add.44, S/21100/Add.45 and S/21100/Add.48)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2967th and 2968th meetings, on 10 and 12 December 1990.

At the 2967th meeting, the President proposed to suspend the meeting until 7 p.m. on the same date. It was so decided.

Upon resumption of the 2967th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a motion, pursuant to rule 33.3 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, to adjourn the meeting and to meet again at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 12 December 1990. The representatives of Malaysia, the United States of America, Cuba and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland spoke to that motion. The Council adopted the Soviet proposal by 9 votes in favour, to 4 against (Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen), with 2 abstentions (China and France).

At the 2968th meeting, the Security Council adopted, by 9 votes in favour, to 4 against (Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen), with 2 abstentions (China and France), the motion made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, under rule 33.3 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, to adjourn the meeting and to meet again at 3 p.m. on Monday, 17 December 1990.

The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, S/11185/Add.29, S/11185/Add.32, S/11185/Add.34, S/11185/Add.49, S/11593/Add.7, S/11593/Add.8, S/11593/Add.9, S/11593/Add.10, S/11593/Add.23, S/11593/Add.24, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.50, S/12269/Add.24, S/12269/Add.35, S/12269/Add.36, S/12269/Add.37, S/12269/Add.50, S/12520/Add.23, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.49, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.49, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.49, S/14326/Add.22, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.50, S/15560/Add.24, S/15560/Add.46, S/15560/Add.50, S/16270/Add.17, S/16270/Add.18, S/16270/Add.23, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.23, S/16880/Add.37, S/16880/Add.49, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.23, S/18570/Add.50, S/19420/Add.24, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.49, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.23 and S/21100/Add.28)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2969th meeting, on 14 December 1990, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period 1 June 1990 to 30 November 1990 (S/21981 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Security Council, invited the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In accordance with the agreement reached in the course of the Security Council's consultations, the Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Ozer Koray.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/22000), which had been prepared in the course of the Security Council's consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/22000) and adopted it by 14 votes in favour, to none against, with 1 abstention (Canada), as resolution 680 (1990).

Resolution 680 (1990) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 7 and 14 December 1990, 1/

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1990,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 June 1991;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1991;

3. Calls upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

---

1/ S/21981 and Add.1.